FAMILY LIFE

S.F.T.S

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THE ADOLESCENT YEARS

Most teen-agers still like their parents and enjoy their homes. This finding in many surveys offers a comforting corrective to accounts which picture the Revolt of Youth and letters from fathers or mothers who throw up their hands in despair over the possibility of mutual understanding.

Abundant evidence is brought together in a new and valuable book by William W. Wattenberg. There are many specific points of disagreement, familiar to every parent, but a canvass of 15,000 youngsters in one hundred high schools throughout the United States revealed only three items on which as many as one-fifth registered complaints against their parents. These were (1) an inability to discuss personal problems with their parents, (2) failure of the parents to accept the children as "responsible," and (3) refusal to discuss sex.

On each of 20 other items, however, the surveyors (H. H. Remmers and Benjamin Shimberg) found as many as 10% having problems at home. These items included the traditional friction points such as use of the family car, dating, spending money, choice of friends, school work, and privacy.

In his study of 6,000 high school seniors in the state of Washington, L. J. Ellis discovered that something over one-fourth reported disagreements over spending money and an equal number over sharing the work of the house, while the outside activities of the young people caused arguments with one-fifth.

Why do some parents have so much trouble, others less? Dr. Wattenberg (professor of educational psychology at Wayne University, Detroit) brings together plenty of information. Typical is the study made by E. J. Shoben jr. on mothers of "normal" young folk and those of delinquent children. "Statistically reliable differences were found between the two groups of mothers. Those whose children were having trouble showed in most cases one or more of the following three traits: (1) Some tended to dominate their children, forcing them into subordinate roles. They were very likely to feel it wicked for a child to disobey his parents. (2) Some tended to be possessive, babying their children. They were likely to agree that children should be forbidden to play with youngsters of whom their parents disapproved. (3) Some were inclined to ignore their children, disregarding them as members of the family. They were apt to feel that

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quiet children are much nicer than 'little chatterboxes.' "Other investigators," Dr. Wattenberg remarks, "might report somewhat different findings, but most would agree that parents who give children persistent over-doses of restriction, protection, or rejection too often have children whose lives are upset."

Of course, the teen-agers should not be allowed to run wild. They need not merely guidance but firmness; they have to recognize that "there are things you can do and things you can not do." Theodore R. Myers, studying 700 high school students, found that when their movie attendance was unsupervised, 48% rated poorly adjusted, 21% well adjusted. If father never carried out threatened punishment, 25% were poorly adjusted, 4% well adjusted. From the other side, when the youngsters had regular spending money, 32% were poorly adjusted, 62% well adjusted; and when parents assisted in entertaining friends, 54% were poorly adjusted, 88% well adjusted.

The background of security and affection which the boy or girl needs is, then, not vague and mysterious. It is the same on both sides of the ocean. D. J. Phillips asked 200 British girls aged 14 and 15 to tell why they thought a hypothetical "Mary" loved her parents. Because the parents cared for her, said 66%; because the parents helped and guided her, said 40%; while only 8% replied that it was her duty to love her parents.

Dr. Wattenberg has not only produced a book of unusually broad scope and great readability, but he has loaded it with factual studies, and seems to have been extraordinarily diligent in collecting unpublished theses and digesting them. Anyone concerned with young people in any way will find this book too valuable to ignore.

(THE ADOLESCENT YEARS, by William W. Wattenberg. Pp. 510, price $8 from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1955.)

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Coeducation in the Soviet Union

When the USSR abandoned separation of sexes in the public schools, it was argued that pupils would behave better in the presence of the other sex. The reverse has been the fact, according to an article in *National Education* (Jan., 1955), official organ of the Ministry of Education, reporting on conditions in Leningrad. Even in girls' schools that were considered the best of their kind, arrival of boys brought about a deterioration of discipline and a lowering of scholastic achievement. It was only six months earlier that the Minister of Education was explaining, in *Pravda,* that it was the *separation* of the sexes that had brought about a deterioration of discipline and a lowering of scholastic achievement in the schools for boys.

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FRANCE also has its problems of parity for farm products, and has been supporting the wine-growers by purchasing surplus wine at 100 francs per litre while the market price was 22 f. In 1955 the government is estimated to have spent 25 billion francs for this purpose and the family societies are demanding that this money be spent to build new homes, of which there is a great shortage in France.

INTER-FAITH MARRIAGES

Religious differences are responsible for half of all broken engagements, according to psychologist Roy Fairchild of Occidental college; and persons of widely differing faiths (or with no religious associations at all) are five times as likely to end in the divorce court (or in legal separation) as those who belong to the same church and are active in it. Questions that everyone ought to consider, before going into an interfaith marriage, are suggested by Alson J. Smith in a new book, *Live all your life.*

1. Is there a cultural difference back of the religious difference? There usually is. During the romance this cultural difference may not be obvious, or if it is it may not seem important. However, it becomes increasingly important as marriage goes on.

2. What about children? Is there a clear agreement as to which faith they will be brought up in? In the case of a prospective marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, is there a clear understanding of the Catholic Church's position on interfaith marriages and particularly on its insistence that the children of such a marriage be raised as Catholics? This position, which seems so intransigent to non-Catholics, is inherent in Catholic dogma.

3. What about sex? If contraception is opposed by the church group to which one partner belongs, will contraceptives be used?

4. Does each partner have a sufficient appreciation of the other's faith?

5. Do both partners understand that the complete capitulation of one to the other in this matter of religious faith does not necessarily solve the problem? Complete capitulation is psychologically bad — it leaves a residue of resentment that is likely to crop up later in the marriage and cause trouble.

Mr. Smith is a Methodist minister who has also had wide experience in social work, in writing, and in lecturing. This is one of the most practical and readable of the recent "inspirational" books — though the "practical" emphasis does not prevent him from going into parapsychology and flying saucers. He has no doubt that there is life, more highly developed than our own, on other planets, and he considers the difficulties that will arise in an ecumenical council of religious leaders from several planets, at some time in the future. Christianity is an earth-centered religion, he reminds the reader; it does not allow for the existence of life on any other planet. To these visitors from other worlds, Christianity will seem limited and parochial; indeed, "Will not Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism, Buddishm, and all the rest seem tribal rather than universal? In that case, will they send missionaries to us? Will our present churches resist attemps at conversion? These are intriguing questions."

"Maybe you don't need a psychiatrist," Mr. Smith asserts as the title of another chapter. "Much 'psychotherapy' is just good old-fashioned common sense and some 'psychotherapeutic' techniques are just refinements of old wives' tales." He thinks the clergymen will meet the needs of most people—at much less cost!

He has chapters on alcohol, on economics, on marriage, on immortality. He explains "how to tell your child about God." The book is constructive, contro-

versial, entertaining,—always readable.

(LIVE ALL YOUR LIFE, by Alson J. Smith. Pp. 219 (no index), price $3.75 from Henry Regnery Co., 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., 1955.)

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Educational Notes

RICHARD E. LENTZ has resigned as executive director of the Joint Department of Family Life of the National Council of the Churches of Christ, to take effect Feb. 29. Dr. Lentz will become national director of family life for the Disciples of Christ.

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSN. will hold its annual meeting in New York City, March 15, 16, and 17.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS will hold its annual meeting at Boston University Aug. 27-29; theme will be "Mental health, marriage, and the family."

SIXTH ANNUAL marriage and family life study tour, sponsored by the National Council on Family Relations and Florida State University, will visit Europe July 10-Aug. 21. Details may be had from the leaders, Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Nimkoff, Dept. of Sociology, Florida State U., Tallahassee, Fla.

FATHER'S DAY (Sunday, June 17) theme for this year is "Liberty stems from the home."

WORKSHOP on counseling adolescents in pre-marriage and family problems is offered at University of Oregon June 18-29, with the leadership of Lester A. Kirkendall. It is intended particularly for counselors, deans, and teachers with counseling responsibilities.

AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSN. will hold its annual convention in Washington, D.C., March 25-29.

EIGHTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE of Mental Health Week is set for April 29-May 5.

LAST YEAR about 50,000 girls and married women, some of them grandmothers, took courses in the famous Family Institutes of the province of Quebec. There are now 43 such Institutes offering a four year course of study. Because of subsidies, they are able to offer board and tuition for the small sum of $30 a month.

MARRIAGE COUNSELING SERVICE, 2 E. Reed st., Baltimore 2, Maryland, is now open five days a week and 11 months out of each year. Set up in 1953, it reports dealing with 103 cases during a 10-month period, and it is also pushing its educational activities. Executive director is Hugo A. Bourdeau.

COMPARING marriage counseling in the U.S.A. and in Great Britain, David Mace says that "America presents a disorderly scene in which some of the best services available anywhere co-exist with some of the worst" but "in many respects, marriage guidance has advanced much further in America than in any other part of the world." He criticizes widespread lack of standards. High standards set by the American Association of Marriage Counselors "refer only, in any effective sense, to academic and professional qualifications . . . no objective tests of personal fitness for the delicate work of counseling are required." Dr. Mace founded the National Marriage Guidance Council in Great Britain and is now at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J. ●

Notes From the AIFR

NINTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP in the techniques of counseling will be held at the Institute office in Los Angeles from Aug. 6 to 18 inclusive. Write for detailed prospectus and program. Tuition

for the workshop is $50 and the number of participants is limited to 50, so early registration is advisable.

FAMILY LIVING WORKSHOP was offered by the Institute staff in Coachella Valley, Calif., January 16 to 20. It was sponsored by the Coachella Valley Coordinating Council including more than 40 local organizations, and provided five days of intensive public education with total attendance at all meetings more than two thousand. A special workshop in techniques of counseling, for two hours daily, attracted 40 clergymen, teachers, probation officers, public health nurses, and others who have to deal with problems of behavior in many ways.

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Research Notes

MENOPAUSE in 800 Swiss women studied by Dr. Allevin occurred between ages 48 and 52 in most cases, the extremes being 30 and 58 years of age. One-third of the women suffered no discomfort at that time, while one-sixth had experienced minor difficulties such as hot flashes and irritability.

FERTILITY CENTER of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau (New York City) studied the records of 500 cases in which childless couples were able to have children; concluded that psychological tensions were responsible for the sterility in 122 cases. Once the tensions were relieved through counseling and the couples were reassured, they were able within a short time to conceive and have children without any medical treatment. Only five of the 122 couples needed actual psychotherapy.

MOST ILLEGAL ABORTIONS are performed on married women, especially between the ages of 25 and 35, with three or more children, according to a survey by Morton Sontheimer in the *Woman's Home Companion*. An estimated 100 die each week from them; and half the criminal abortions are actually unnecessary because the woman was not pregnant but had merely missed a menstrual period for some other reason.

ABOUT 30% OF ALL MARRIED WOMEN are now employed or seeking jobs, a total of nearly 12 million, according to Census figures. In the case of couples living together, more than 26% have double employment, husband and wife both being in the labor force. Labor force growth among married women has been mainly among those between ages 45 and 64. Proportion of wives with children under six years of age, who have outside employment, is 16%.

ABOUT 37 MILLION persons ages 5 to 34 years are enrolled in school or college this year.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

THE CHILD WITH RHEUMATIC FEVER, pp. 13, Children's Bureau Folder No. 42-1955; price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

UNDERSTANDING YOURSELF AND YOUR CHILD, discussion of handicapped children, price 50c from Natl. Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle st., Chicago 3, Ill.

AS YOUR CHILD GROWS: the first 18 months, by Katherine M. Wolf, pp. 32, price 40c from Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN ACTION, by Elizabeth Ogg. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

SUGGESTED STANDARDS and practices for organizing and operating activity programs for older adults, 14-p. pam-

phlet prepared by Nassau County Council of Social Agencies, price 35c from Bernard Schwartzenberg, 109 Cedarhurst ave., Cedarhurst, N.Y.

HELPING CHILDREN GET ALONG IN SCHOOL, by Bess Goodykoontz. Pp. 48, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

CHURCH FAMILY CAMPING, 24-p. mimeographed copy of the Christian Family Life Bulletin of the office of adult work, Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1105 Witherspoon bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

The Future of Pea Soup

Pea soup, or something derived from it, may be the contraceptive of the future, if the experiments of several Indian scientists are confirmed. The ideal contraceptive has been described as one that could be taken by mouth, that would be cheap, that would be acceptable on moral, religious, and esthetic grounds, that would produce sterility for a definite and limited time, and that would have no other effect. S. N. Sanyal ascribes the low birth rate of Tibet to the fact that the inhabitants live largely on *Thugpa* (a soup made from one part of barley and three parts of dried peas). Mrs. S. Ghosh, superintendent of a maternity hospital in Calcutta, with Mrs. Abha Gupta, gave capsules of 150 mg. of metaxylohydroquinone, the active principle of an oil extracted from the peas (or prepared synthetically) to 268 women, over a period of about one year. They were swallowed on the twelfth and seventh days before the expected onset of menstruation. There is no interference with the cycle, but the lining of the uterus is so changed that the fertilized egg-cell can not imbed itself. (Technically this is not prevention of conception, but very early abortion; but the drug produced no effect on several women who were already pregnant.) Six pregnancies occurred during a total of 423 months of "exposure." Dr. Ghosh and Dr. Sanyal both consider the experiment promising but think many years may be required to perfect the method.

The Background of Prostitution

Study of London prostitutes has been published by the British Social Biology Council under the title, *Women of the Streets*. Heredity, environment, poverty, low mental level, neurosis, unhappy love relationships, all figure in the background, but the bad home, the broken marriage, and the illegitimate child are most conspicuous. The investigators concluded that economic pressure is not a reason for taking up prostitution. Not all, indeed perhaps very few, prostitutes apear to be much troubled by feelings of shame or guilt. An excessive and even virulent anti-masculine protest seemed to underlie much of the behavior of these women. The survey suggests that, psychologically, both prostitute and client satisfy obscure and possibly unconscious personal needs. Each can despise and at the same time gain a certain ascendancy over the other.

Around the World

WEST GERMAN statistics for 1953 show that 38.5% of marriages were between persons, both of whom were Protestants; 35.2% between Roman Catholics, while 20.9% were marriages between a Protestant and Catholic. The remainder was "miscellaneous."

IN PUERTO RICO religious differences seem to be negligible in determining attitudes toward contraception, according to three researchers, sociologists J. M. Sty-

cos and Reuben Hill of the University of North Carolina and Kurt Back of the University of Puerto Rico. While the Roman Catholic faith is that of the vast majority of the island's population, they reported that it "offers no serious impediment to the spread of contraceptive practices." The survey revealed no difference in the extent of contraceptive practice between Catholic and non-Catholic married persons, but the Catholics were a little more regular in their use of contraceptive methods. Abstinence and "rhythm" had been tried by only a small minority.

EGYPT has joined the number of nations sponsoring a program of contraception, by opening eight birth control clinics.

INTEGRAL EUGENICS was the theme of the first nation-wide conference, covering five days last November, held by the Argentine Eugenics Society. Biological, cultural, and religious aspects were considered.

EDUCATION is one of the principal functions of the Marriage Guidance Council of Western Australia (49 Havelock st., West Perth). Financial support from the State amounts to L.800 a year. Philip R. N. Solomons is chairman.

FOR SOME YEARS the Yugoslav government has been trying to decentralize, and to reduce the size and power of bureaucracy, and in line with this attempt it has created Committees of Education in connection with every school. The Committee is composed of the principal of the school, the teachers, parents, and officials of local organizations concerned with education (as the PTA would be on this continent). This has control of almost all school matters except technical questions of curriculum. It thus corresponds in some measure to the Board of Education in an American community, but gives each school more individual autonomy and attempts to bring parents and taxpayers into the management of school life.

COMMUNIST PARTY in the USSR has launched a new campaign (particularly among its own members) against bigamous marriages, runaway fathers, and immorality. It is sometimes not realized, *Pravda* pointed out, "that a man's immorality and dissolute behavior in everyday life inevitably make themselves felt sooner or later in his official and public work." "It is shameful and intolerable to find cases of thoughtless, irresponsible, and sometimes even downright criminal attitude toward the family." The army also feels the full force of this campaign —officers are liable to be stripped of their commands for moral laxity which is condemned as "a survival of capitalism."

MOST CIVILIZED NATIONS now attempt to equalize the financial burdens of parenthood by some sort of family wage or allotment, and the problem of ensuring that the money paid for children is actually spent on children has proved to be a difficult one. Surveys in Canada indicate that the children usually "get what is coming to them," but in many European countries there is discussion of surveillance by social workers or other agencies, to prevent the children's allowance being gambled away or spent on liquor. One scheme being used in France attempts to make sure that these allotments will be spent on some such budget as follows: payment of old debts incurred primarily for the benefit of the children (medical bills, etc.), 8 to 10%, food 70%, clothing 10%, heat 3 to 7%, medical expenses 5%. Families which will not respond are deprived of further allotments.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

WHY FAMILIES MOVE, by Peter H. Rossi. Pp. 220, price $4 from The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1955.

This "study in the social psychology of urban residential mobility" deals with parts of Philadelphia and reaches the not surprising conclusion that families move most frequently because they need more room as the number of children increases. Social status and prestige dictate some moves. Contrary to what might have been expected, families are less likely to move in order to be nearer work—they merly put up with a longer bus ride or whatever may be necessary. But they might move because they did not like the arrangement of the house, or did not get along well with the neighbors. Dr. Rossi (dept. of sociology, University of Chicago) was primarily interested in the social psychology of the process which led three-fourths of all urban citizens in 1950 to be living in places in which they did not reside in 1940. He has brought out many interesting details.

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SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE, ed. by Morris Fishbein and Ernest W. Burgess. Revised ed., 552 p., price $6 from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1955.

First appearing in 1947, this symposium has been revised. Its 31 chapters are by persons of recognized competence.

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THE STORY OF YOU, by Edgar A. Cockefair and Ada Milam Cockefair. Pp. 34, price $2 from Milam Publications, Route 2, Madison, Wis., 1955.

Simply told story for the sex education of young children, with colored pictures drawn by pupils in high school art classes (with some retouching). The authors are both teachers of biology.

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THE TEAM APPROACH TO THE REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED HOMEMAKER, pp. 62 (large, paper bound, no index) price $1 from Dean Elizabeth Eckhardt May, School of Home Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., 1955.

Mimeographed report of a workship which contains a great deal of condensed information. For the general public the most useful will be the lists of publications on saving time, energy, and money in housekeeping — an extremely important subject which for some reason gets little attention in education for marriage and family life.

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THE ART OF PROBLEM SOLVING, by Edward Hodnett. Pp. 202, price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

You can improve your methods, says Mr. Hodnett, professor of English at Ohio University, and he discusses diagnosis, techniques, scientific approach, and art. Readers will have to find out for themselves whether they can apply the rules sucessfully to the everyday situations that make up so much of marriage and family life.

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EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS AND THE BIBLE, by George H. Muedeking. Pp. 188 (no index), price $3 from Muhlenberg Press, 1228 Spruce st., Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1956.

Psychologists have frequently offered to interpret religion. Dr. Muedeking reverses the process and proposes to inter-

pret psychology, in the light of religion. Discussing such symptoms as anxiety, guilt, hate, intolerance, boredom, inferiority feelings, loneliness, and doubt, he asserts that an adequate understanding of the Bible releases the innate healing powers of the soul and encourages a realism toward life that helps man face the world unafraid. The book is addressed to both pastors and laity, in a simple and straightforward style. Pastor of Christ Lutheran Church at El Cerrito, Calif., Dr. Muedeking is also a counselor, lecturer, and popular writer.

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THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS, by R. M. McIVER. Pp. 182 (no index), price $3 from Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth ave., New York 20, N.Y., 1955.

Moments of insight, golden moments, should be caught from time to time, if one is prepared to recognize them, says Sociologist McIver (Columbia University). In a gracefully-written book he discusses the obstacles to be overcome, and the things we live by. While he discovers no sensational new truths, thoughtful persons will enjoy and profit by his philosophy.

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HOW TO FREE YOURSELF FROM NERVOUS TENSION, by Samuel W. Gutwirth. Pp. 200, price $3.95 from Henry Regnery Co., 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., 1955.

Following closely the methods of Edmund Jacobson, Dr. Gutwirth lays out a course of progressive training in the relaxation of body and mind which would require at least an hour a day for weeks or months. Claims made for the results are broad.

ON THE NATURE OF MAN, by Dagobert D. Runes. Pp. 105 (no index), price $3 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York, N.Y., 1955.

"An attempt to define the borderlines of human thinking and human morality." Dr. Runes is author and editor of many publications in philosophy, ethics, and related fields.

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MY HOBBY IS COLLECTING ROCKS AND MINERALS, by David E. Jensen. Pp. 120, price $2.95 from Hart Pub. Co., 670 Fifth ave., New York 19, N.Y., 1955.

Many boys and girls will profit by this richly illustrated little book, full of detailed and specific information. The author heads the geology department of Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE OTHER MAN, by Donald J. West. Pp. 224, price $4 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

This "study of the social, legal, and clinical aspects of homosexuality," as the subtitle describes it, is limited mainly to the male. Dr. West is a London psychiatrist and the book was first published in England. It is a comprehensive discussion in plain English. The author accepts psychoanalysis as the only real cure, considers that any cure is impossible if the individual is a confirmed homosexual, and holds that a homosexual tendency is universal and should be accepted as inevitable, though society should certainly not encourage it. The discussion of prevention is one of the weakest parts of the book.

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THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER, by Clark E. Moustakas and Minnie Perrin Berson. Pp. 222, price $3.50 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

Every type of nursery school and child

care center is described in this volume, intended to help interested persons start such institutions or manage them properly after they are started. The authors are associated with the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. It is a comprehensive survey with abundant statistics and references.

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MAN AND HIS MOTIVES, by Ernest Windle and James W. Marsh. Pp. 197 (no index), price $3 from Exposition Press, 386 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Examining the biological and spiritual bases of behavior, the authors stress the need for redirecting those energies that produce anti-social behavior. Society might profitably save money, they believe, by spending more on education to prevent having to spend a great deal more on the treatment of delinquents and criminals after they have become overt offenders. Mr. Windle is judge of the municipal court of Catalina Island, Calif.; Mr. Marsh a retired faculty member at UCLA.

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LAUNCHING YOUR PRESCHOOLER, by Edgar S. Bley. Pp. 124 (no index), price $2.50 from Sterling Pub. Co., 215 E. 37th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

Useful guidance for parents of very young children, discussing such topics as visits to physician or dentist, shopping, traveling, and adjusting at home. Mr. Bley is curriculum coordinator for the elementary division of the New Lincoln School in New York City, and author of a popular book, *Have Fun with Your Son.*

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THE MYSTERIES, papers from the Eranos Yearbooks No. 2, pp. 476, price $5 from Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth ave., New York 14, N.Y., 1955.

Continuing the Bollingen Series (of which this volume is No. 30), a collection of papers published during the past 20 years is here offered, dealing not merely with the Grecian mysteries but with similar concepts in the religions of ancient Egypt, India, Arabia, and in Christianity,—C.G. Jung giving special consideration to the Mass.

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Papers In Psychology

Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., are publishing a series of Papers in Psychology, each priced at less than a dollar, in which specialists present their conclusions for the general reader. A complete list can be obtained from the publisher. Among the titles of possible interest in connection with family life are *The Natural Man* and *The Sexual Nature of Man and its Management*, each by Clarence Leuba of Antioch College; *Individual Development* and *Feelings and Emotions*, each by Lawrence K. Frank; *Nature and Nurture: a modern Synthesis*, by John L. Fuller; *On the Nature of Psychotherapy*, by Arnold Bernstein; *Youth's Outlook on the Future*, by James M. Gillespie and Gordon W. Allport.

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THE BELGIAN LEAGUE of Large Families now represents 300,000 families or one-fourth of the total population. Three children qualify a parent for membership, but smaller families may join as associates. It combines the functions of a cooperative and a pressure-group to influence legislation. One of its services offers family vacations at suitable resorts, with attendants to take care of the children during at least part of the day so husband and wife can have some time to themselves.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
$2.50 per dozen, or $15 per 100.

Write for complete catalog of publications, and send orders to

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy 25c

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

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